

staying right on the frontier, with their research projects, of the technological frontier that is so important to America's future.

Our government should be encouraging and supporting this creative industry and the people who have transformed central Texas into a high-tech center for ingenuity and growth.

This tariff reduction is necessary because our tariff rates on these substrates imports have placed the DuPont facility and its central Texas workers at a competitive disadvantage compared to Asian photomask manufacturers. There are no manufacturers of these substrates here in the United States, and our current tariff of almost 5 percent adds hundreds of thousands of dollars in unnecessary costs to the DuPont manufacturing process. This bill will remove an unnecessary cost that has hurt our ability to compete on the world market.

Together with the other tariff reductions that are contained in this bill, they represent at least a modest but very positive statement about the benefits of expanding international commerce. These are benefits both for the United States economy and the American worker.

I believe that our economic future lies in removing more barriers to trade. This is a good step forward. I urge prompt approval of this legislation and the principle that underlies it.

Mr. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, last but not least, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) who will vote for this bill.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, I am going to vote for the bill but I wanted to respond to the full employment statement of the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman CRANE) and I want to read some of the new jobs that have been created in the Dictionary of Labor Statistics: gizzard skin remover; corn-cob pipe assembler; fur blower; burger broiler; hotcake chef; ticket taker; jelly roller; cream puff specialist; manure handler; hardness inspector; brassiere cup molder cutter; and pantyhose crotch closure machine operator.

There is also, I would say to the gentleman from Illinois, a pantyhose crotch closure machine operator supervisor. I would venture to say there is a pantyhose crotch closure machine operator foreman.

I want to make a point here. I do not believe America is at full employment. I believe America is at absolutely peak underemployment, and many families need three, four jobs just to pay their bills. So as we keep watching the up and down Viagra motions of Wall Street, keep in mind not everything that looks so rosy smells so good when you hold it to your nose on this trade business.

Now, I do not know all the details of this trade business, but I do have confidence in the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI), and I will support these technical corrections. But I

want to say this again: Individual bankruptcy is at an all-time high; credit car debt, all-time high. The American people are under the gun.

We just have seen a strike at General Motors. Thank God it was not a national strike. How many of these plants will move offshore? I am scared to death, as every Member is, because they surely could move offshore under these trade laws and make more profits without our American workers.

But let me tell my colleagues something. The people who pay the taxes to keep this freight on track are the American workers. No workers, no consumers. No workers, no consumers, no tax. No tax, big problems.

So, with that, I am going to make the pitch here for tax. Let us keep American workers. Our tax problems will work out. I will support these technical corrections, but I do not want to hear any more about this full employment.

I have heard enough about panty hose crotch closers. I say to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), and I think it is time he comes clean.

Mr. CRANE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would simply remind my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) that I have seven daughters, and so these are issues of concern I think to any father.

But let me remind my distinguished colleague also of the consideration of the H-1(b) visa vote forthcoming that would permit entry into this country with special visas of 65,000 skilled, skilled, workers because we cannot find them in our own labor force here in the United States. And I would urge that he look at Congress Daily, where it says, "Business groups, especially high-tech companies, want to increase the current annual allotment of 65,000 H-1(b) visas per year to address what they say is a shortage of computer workers."

And so we can have our honest disagreements on this. But I am so appreciative that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) is, nonetheless, supporting this bill we have under consideration today.

Mr. SHAW. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4342, the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1998. This bill has many provisions within it which will help small companies throughout the United States. In particular, one provision within this bill will directly help many of my constituents. The provision which I am speaking about this afternoon will allow duty deferral of large yachts imported for sale at U.S. boat shows. The change will put the onus of paying the duty on the end purchaser of the boat and not the importer. Current law requires importers of used boats intended for resale to pay the duty in advance—this acts as a significant barrier to imports.

In my district of West Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale, this provision will help spur the economy by allowing more and bigger yachts into the shows without having to pay the duty up front. This will lead to, increased sales of

such large boats, which can pump tens of thousands of dollars into local economies because of related expenditures such as the cost of a supporting crew, docking fees, boat repairs, and supplies. The changing of this requirement will also allow importers to reduce the cost of starting new shows and enable small companies to participate in the current shows.

In addition to the duty free entry of large yachts, this bill also contains provisions which will allow duty free entry of certain chemicals that are integral to fighting cancer and AIDS. For these reasons I urge a yes vote on H.R. 4342.

Mr. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4342, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4342, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT OF 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3790) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the bicentennial of the Library of Congress.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3790

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Library of Congress Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue the following coins:

(1) \$5 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 100,000 \$5 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 8.359 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and

(C) contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(2) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 500,000 \$1 coins, which shall—

(A) weigh 26.73 grams;

(B) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(C) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) **BIMETALLIC COINS.**—The Secretary may mint and issue not more than 200,000 \$10 bimetallic coins of gold and platinum instead of the gold coins required under subsection (a)(1) in accordance with such specifications as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) **LEGAL TENDER.**—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 3. SOURCES OF BULLION.

(a) **PLATINUM AND GOLD.**—The Secretary shall obtain platinum and gold for minting coins under this Act from available sources.

(b) **SILVER.**—The Secretary may obtain silver for minting coins under this Act from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act and from other available sources.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) **DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the Library of Congress.

(2) **DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.**—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

- (A) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (B) an inscription of the year "2000"; and
- (C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) **SELECTION.**—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

- (1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Library of Congress and the Commission of Fine Arts; and
- (2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) **QUALITY OF COINS.**—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) **MINT FACILITY.**—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular combination of denomination and quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) **PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act only during the period beginning on January 1, 2000, and ending on December 31, 2000.

(d) **PROMOTION CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Library of Congress in order to establish a role for the Library of Congress in the promotion, advertising, and marketing of the coins minted under this Act; and

(2) if the Secretary determines that such action would be beneficial to the sale of coins minted under this Act, enter into a contract with the Library of Congress to carry out the role established under paragraph (1).

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) **SALE PRICE.**—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

- (1) the face value of the coins;
- (2) the surcharge provided in subsection (d) with respect to such coins; and
- (3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) **BULK SALES.**—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) **PREPAID ORDERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) **DISCOUNT.**—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

(d) **SURCHARGES.**—All sales shall include a surcharge established by the Secretary, in an amount equal to not more than—

- (1) \$50 per coin for the \$10 coin or \$35 per coin for the \$5 coin; and
- (2) \$5 per coin for the \$1 coin.

SEC. 7. DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.

All surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid by the Secretary to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board in accordance with section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code (as added by section 529(b)(2) of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997), to be used for the purpose of supporting bicentennial programs, educational outreach activities (including schools and libraries), and other activities of the Library of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3790, the Library of Congress Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act of 1998. Aside from commemorating a very worthy institution on the celebration of its bicentennial in the year 2000, this bill conforms in all aspects to the coin reform legislation that we have passed in this Congress and the last. It also promises to be of great numismatic interest because it permits the minting of the first bimetallic coins in this Nation's history, combining gold and platinum.

This commemorative has already been approved by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, as required under our coin reform legislation passed this Congress and the last. It also meets other strictures of those reforms, including mintage limits and retention of surcharge payments until all the Government's costs are recovered from the program.

I would also add that the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) has been extremely energetic in obtaining 299 cosponsors, we need 290, in near record time.

I urge the immediate adoption of H.R. 3790.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to join my colleague in support of the legislation and to spend just one moment trying to get across how important this legislation is.

It is not simply a coin that rightfully commemorates the history of this great institution, the Library of Congress. It is not just something that is going to make money and pay for some of its operations. It will indeed, for the first time, put something I think that every American ought to have access to, and that is the information at the Library of Congress. The digitizing of the Library's resources really changes who gets to access this information.

I grew up in a small town. Oftentimes if we lived in a small town, we did not have access to the latest information, to the great depth of information that is needed, intellectual curiosity cut off by the lack of a library.

Well, today we have got the Internet. And while it has some great things on it, it has got an awful lot of junk. This is going to put some high-quality information for people to access. It will pay for it without raising additional revenues through the general treasury.

The funds that are necessary to this run out very shortly. Passing this is an important step to fund the digitizing of the information of the Library of Congress. It will be one of the best things we do for the American people.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) for his kind words.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3790.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3790.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

JAMES F. BATTIN FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. KIM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3696) to designate the Federal Courthouse located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, as the "James F. Battin Federal Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3696

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, shall be known and designated as the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse".